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APPLICATION NO.	F	ILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
09/911,123	07/23/2001		Christina E. Colabella	56145473-17	2409	
26453	7590	05/08/2003				
BAKER &			EXAMINER			
805 THIRD AVENUE NEW YORK, NY 10022				FELTEN, I	DANIEL S	
				ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
				3624		
				DATE MAILED: 05/08/2003		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No. 09/911,123

Applicant(s)

Colabella et al

Examiner

Daniel Felten

Art Unit **3624**



	The MAILING DATE of this communication appears of	on the cover sheet with the correspondence address
	or Reply ORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET	TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM
THE N	MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.	\
	ions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136 (a). In r	to event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the
- If the p	period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply a	e statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- Failure	to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the ply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of the	application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
	patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	as continuation, even it talloy like, may leaded any
Status		200
1) [X]	Responsive to communication(s) filed on Feb 12, 20	
2a) 🗌	This action is FINAL . 2b) 💢 This acti	
3) 🗌	Since this application is in condition for allowance e closed in accordance with the practice under Ex par	xcept for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is te Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11; 453 O.G. 213.
Disposi	tion of Claims	
4) 💢	Claim(s) <u>1-29</u>	is/are pending in the application.
4		is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5) 💢	Claim(s) <u>15-20</u>	is/are allowed.
6) 💢	Claim(s) 1-14 and 21-29	is/are rejected.
7) 🗆	Claim(s)	is/are objected to.
8) 🗆	Claims	are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.
Applica	tion Papers	
9) 🗌	The specification is objected to by the Examiner.	
10)	The drawing(s) filed on is/are	a) \square accepted or b) \square objected to by the Examiner.
	Applicant may not request that any objection to the de	rawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
11)	The proposed drawing correction filed on	is: a) \square approved b) \square disapproved by the Examiner.
	If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply t	o this Office action.
12)	The oath or declaration is objected to by the Exami	ner.
Priority	under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120	
13) 🗌	Acknowledgement is made of a claim for foreign pr	iority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) [☐ All b)☐ Some* c)☐ None of:	
	1. \square Certified copies of the priority documents have	e been received.
	2. \square Certified copies of the priority documents have	e been received in Application No
	3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority do application from the International Bures	au (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
	ee the attached detailed Office action for a list of the	·
14) 📙	Acknowledgement is made of a claim for domestic	
a)∟ 15)□	The translation of the foreign language provisiona Acknowledgement is made of a claim for domestic	
Attachm		phoney andor oo oroto: 33 120 ana/or 121.
_	errits) stice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s).
	ctice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
3) 🔲 Inf	ormation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s).	6) Other:

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DETAILED ACTION

Receipt of applicants amendment filed February 10, 2003 adding claims 27-29 is 1.

acknowledged. Claims 1-29 are pending in the application and are presented to be examined

upon their merits.

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Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-26 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action: 12
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- Claims 1, 3, 4, 13 and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable 4. 19 over Gephart (US 6,339,766) in view of Bachman (US 6,315,196) and Wolfberg et al 20 (hereinafter "Wolfberg", US 4,885,685). 21

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In claim 1, Gephart discloses an account management system and method for managing a closing/deactivation of an account of a user, comprising (see Gephart, fig. 5, abstract, col. 2, ll. 54-67,

receiving an identifier (*limited-use number--16*) of the account of the user (see Gephart, fig. 5, col. 4, ll. 45-52),

Gephart fails to disclose retrieving status information associated with the identifier determining from the retrieved status information whether the account is coded to close, and automatically providing from the retrieved status information a reason why the account has not been closed if the account is determined to be coded to close.

Bachman and Wolfberg disclose account systems and methods for retrieving a close status and/or account close status information associated with the identifier for determining the retrieved status information whether the account is coded to close, and automatically providing from the retrieved status information a reason why the account has not been closed if the account is determined to be coded to close (see Bachman col. 7, ll. 63 to col. 8, ll. 16; and Wolfberg, col. 26, ll. 66 to col. 27, ll. 15).

It would have been obvious for an artisan of ordinary skill at the time of the invention to integrate the aforementioned features disclosed in Bachman and Wolfberg into Gephart because an artisan of ordinary skill at the time of the invention would have found such features an obvious extension to the limited-use account invention because an artisan would recognize the importance of providing the user with a means to know the various points (in time within the system) of a close status of an account. Knowing the reason why an limited-use account that was coded to be closed was still open would provide the user with vital security information that

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could prevent thief or fraud. Thus such features would constitute an obvious expedient well

within the ordinary skill in the art.

In claim 3, Gephart does not show the step of automatically providing includes automatically providing a text message explaining why the account has not been closed. This is disclosed by Wolfberg and Bachman (see Wolfberg col. 27, ll. 4-11; and Bachman, fig. 5, col. 7, ll. 66 to col. 8, ll. 9). It would have been obvious for an artisan of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention Gephart to integrate a text messaging because an artisan at the time of the invention would recognize the convenience of providing the credit/debit card account user with a means of communication that would give various points of status within the account. Thus such a modification would be an obvious expedient well within the ordinary skill in the art.

In claim 4, Gephart fails to disclose that the reason the account has not been closed includes at least one of that the account has an outstanding balance and that a predetermined number of days have not expired from a request to close date to a date of receipt of the identifier. This is disclosed by Wolfberg (see Wolfberg col. 26, ll. 66 to col. 27, ll. 15). It would have been obvious for an artisan of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to provide such an explanation in the event that the Gephart system had an overdraft due to making a purchase that over extended the amount of funds within the account. Such a modification would provide the user with vital information as to the status of the account and allow the user to rectify problems. Thus to provide such information would be an obvious expedient well within the ordinary skill in the art.

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In claim 13, the identifier is a predetermined account number (see Gephart col. 3, 11. 55-62).

In claim 14, the account is a credit card account (see Gephart, col. 2, 11.18-29).

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- 5. Claims 2, 6-12 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over
- Gephart (US 6,339,766) as modified by Bachman (US 6,315,196) and Wolfberg et al (US
- 4,885,685)) as applied to claim I as discussed above, and in further view of Joao et al
- (hereinafter "Joao", US 5,878,337). The teachings of Gephart as modified by Bachman and
- 8 Wolfberg have been discussed above.

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In claims 2, 6-12 and 16, Gephart as modified by Bachman and Wolfberg fails to disclose the step of automatically providing a voice message explaining why the account has not been closed and/or indicating that the account is closed if the account is determined to be closed and/or indicating the determined date.

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Joao discloses a transaction security apparatus which may provide automatic notices to an owner or user of a situation, wherein communication to the user can be conveyed via voice message (see at least Joao, col. 39, ll. 42+). It would have been obvious for an artisan at the time of the invention of Gephart as modified by Bachman and Wolfberg to substitute the voice messaging in Joao for the text messaging in Bachman, because such a substitution would be considered art recognized equivalence inasmuch as the substitution of a voice messaging system would provide an alternative means to communicate various reasons for actions that have been taken regarding a user's account. Thus such a modification would constitute a

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matter of design choice as well as an obvious expedient well within the ordinary skill in the

art.

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6. Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gephart (US 6,339,766) as modified by Bachman (US 6,315,196) and Wolfberg et al (US 4,885,685)) and Joao as applied to claim I as discussed above, and in further view of Longfield (US

5,724,523). The teachings of Gephart as modified by Bachman and Wolfberg and Joao have

been discussed above.

In claim 5, Gephart as modified by Bachman and Wolfberg and Joao fail to disclose determining from the retrieved status information whether a refund is owed to the user on the account; and determining an amount of the refund if the refund is determined to be owed to the user. Longfield teaches the aforementioned feature (see Longfield, Abstract). It would have been obvious for an artisan of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to employ the teachings of Longfield to the teachings of Gephart as modified by Bachman and Wolfberg and Joao as modified by Joao because and artisan at the time of the invention would have considered the teaching an obvious extension to Gephart as modified by Bachman and Wolfberg and Joao inasmuch as an artisan would have considered the teachings of Longfield as far as accrediting to an account funds to provide credit protection against penalties resulting from an overdraft. Thus such a modification would have been considered an obvious expedient well within the ordinary skill in the art.

7. Claims 21-29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bachman (US 6,315,196) in view of Gephart (US 6,339,766) and Joao et al (US 5,878,337) and Longfield (US 5,724,523).

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In claims 21, 27, 28 and 29, Bachman discloses a method for informing a user of an enrollment status is association with an account (see Bachman, col. 7, ll. 41-62), comprising: 2 receiving from the user an account identifier (account number), retrieving status information associated with a closing of enrollment status in association with an account according to the received account identifier (see Bachman, col. 7, 11, 63 to col. 8, 11, 16), and determining a date the enrollment in association with an account will close if it was determined that the enrollment in association with the account is not closed (see fig. 3, 24 Month Notice 7 Program Ended--186). Bachman fails to discloses the status of the account itself and a voice 8 message system and retrieving status information regarding refund information.

Gephart discloses an invention related to account status (see Gephart, Abstract). It would have been obvious to modify the invention of Bachman to provide information regarding the status of the account as it is applied to an enrollment status because an artisan at the time of the invention would have recognized the convenience of providing account status information to the user of the account to make transactions. Thus such a modification would have been an obvious expedient well within the ordinary skill in the art.

Joao discloses a voice message indicating at least one of the date the account (see at least Joao, col. 39, 11, 42+). It would have been obvious for an artisan at the time of the invention of Bachman to integrate or substitute the voice messaging, as taught by Joao, for the text message of Bachman because such a integration/substitution would have been an alternative means to communicate account status from the administrator to the user other than textual as well as provide status information to users who may be visually impaired. Thus such a modification would have been an obvious expedient well within the ordinary skill in the art.

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Furthermore, it would have been obvious for an artisan of ordinary skill in the art to 1 provide status information regarding a refund of funds within an account, as taught by Longfield 2 because an artisan at the time of the invention would recognize the use of a refund as an obvious 3 extension to the teachings of Bachman inasmuch as such a modification would provide user protective aspects to insure recovery of expended funds for which a transaction could not be 5 completed. Thus such a modification would have been an obvious expedient well within the 6 ordinary skill in the art. In claim 22, the account identifier is a predetermined account number (see Bachman, 8 account number--136, col. 7, 11. 52+). 9 In claim 23, the account is a credit card account (see Bachman, Abstract). 10 In claim 24, the date the account will close is determined by adding a predetermined 11 number of days to a request to close date (see Bachman, Abstract). 12 In claim 25, the date the user will receive the refund is a predetermined number of days 13 after a date the account was coded to close and the account had a balance of zero (see Bachman, 14 Abstract). 15 In claim 26, wherein the date the security deposit will be applied to the account is 16 determined by adding a predetermined number of days to a request to close date (see Bachman, 17

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Abstract).

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Allowable Subject Matter

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8. Claims 15-20 are allowed.

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9. The following is a statement of reasons for the indication of allowable subject matter:

8 The prior art does not show in singularly or in combination the limitation of an apparatus for

9 managing a closing of an account of a user, comprising: a memory unit for storing status

information of the account; a response unit connected to the memory unit and operable to receive

an identifier of the account; and a determination unit connected to the response unit and operable

to receive the identifier from the response unit and to retrieve the status information associated

with the identifier from the memory unit, the determination unit further operable to determine

whether the account is coded to close from the retrieved status information, and to automatically

provide through the response unit a message indicating a reason why the account has not been

closed if the account is determined to be coded to close

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Conclusion

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- 3 10. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner
- should be directed to *Daniel S. Felten* whose telephone number is (703) 305-0724. The
- examiner can normally be reached between the hours of 7:00AM to 5:30PM Monday-Thursday.
- 6 Any inquiry of a general nature relating to the status of this application or its proceedings should
- be directed to the Customer Service Office (703) 306-5631, or the examiner's supervisor
- 8 Vincent Millin whose telephone number is (703) 308-1065.

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11. Response to this action should be mailed to:

Washington, D.C. 20231

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- Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks
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for formal communications intended for entry, or (703) 305-0040, for informal or draft communications, please label "Proposed" or "Draft".

Communications via Internet e-mail regarding this application, other than those under 35 U.S.C. 132 or which otherwise require a signature, may be used by the applicant and should be addressed to [daniel.felten@uspto.gov].

All Internet e-mail communications will be made of record in the application file. PTO employees do not engage in Internet communications where there exists a possibility that sensitive information could be identified or exchanged unless the record includes a properly signed express waiver of the confidentiality requirements of 35 U.S.C. 122. This is more clearly

set forth in the Interim Internet Usage Policy published in the Official Gazette of the Patent and Trademark on February 25, 1997 at 1 195 OG 89.

DSF

April 28, 2003

SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER

TECHNOLOGY CENTER 3800